

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES,

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XIV.]

JANUARY, 1862.

NOTES.

PARTY COLOURS AT ELECTIONS.

Amongst the old customs which it is the fashion of the present day to consider "more honoured in the breach than the observance," and which, having been discouraged by the legislature and falling into desuetude will, in a few years, be reckoned amongst "things not generally known," may be placed that of displaying cockades of party colours at elections of Members of Parliament. I am amongst the few who view with apprehension the tendency towards secret voting, indicated by the disuse of party symbols. But that is not the point of my present communication.

I think it will prove an interesting subject of inquiry what colours have been worn by the parties to the great political contests which have agitated these counties; and whether those colours have been used as symbolical of principles, or only as family distinctions. The origin of wearing colours may be traced to the liveries given to their retainers by the great barons and knights of olden times,* when the family colours of the candidate for the representation of the county, would naturally be displayed by his adherents. After counties became emancipated from the

* The country gentlemen of the present day whose position intitles them to the honour of representing their Sovereign in the office of High

Sheriff, have shabbily discontinued the ancient practice of giving their liveries.

nomination of a few leading families, the colour distinctive of some party in the state, whose principles the candidate advocated, was adopted as his ensign.

I should like then to see put on record, while yet the information can be obtained from living persons, the distinctive colours of the candidates for the representation of the Eastern Counties and Boroughs;—which of them were family colours;—and which, emblems of the great principles which have from time to time obtained the support of different parties in this kingdom.

To begin then with the County of NORFOLK:—The great families, most of them since ennobled, from which the county members were generally chosen, were the COKES, who wore *orange*; the WINDHAMS, *white*; the WODEHOUSES, *pink and purple*; the ASTLEYS, *green*. Of these, the first appears the only one which had a political signification; that colour, having been introduced by the partisans of William of Orange, was generally adopted by the great Whig party. All the Tory candidates for Norfolk of late years, have hoisted the pink and purple ensign. Why were they first displayed by the Wodehouses, so long the champions of Toryism? and did they originally belong to that family only, or were any party associations connected with the mixture?

Who can tell what colours were borne by other leading families who have either represented or contested the county—the De Greys, the Bacons, the Mordens (or Harbords), the Walpoles? More recently, Sir William Folkes' supporters wore *dark blue*.

In the City of Norwich the Tory colours have for many years been *orange and purple*; and the Whig colours *blue and white*, whosoever were the candidates. In Yarmouth, the Tories have always sported *crimson*; and the Whigs *blue*. Can any one say at what times and on what occasions these distinctions were first introduced? What are the Lynn colours, and what the Thetford?

In SUFFOLK, at the grand contested election of 1790, Rous's colour was *true blue*, which has been the emblem of Toryism in Suffolk ever since. BUNBURY's cockades were *pink and white*, probably family colours, as their race horses and jockies sported the same. VAN-NECK's were *pale blue and white*. Wanted, the colours of Holt and Cornwallis.

At the election of 1830, MR. TYRELL mounted the *white* cockade; and after the division of the county, MR. SHAWE chose *yellow*, in which he was followed by MR. ADAIR.

In Ipswich, as long as I can remember, *blue* and *yellow* have been the distinctive marks of Tories and Whigs respectively, as in the county; but I am told that SIR JOHN DOXLEY's colour in 1790, was *red*, and his opponents *blue and white*.

Bury St. Edmund's and other Suffolk Boroughs, I know nothing about.

I am not aware of any printed book that affords the information sought. The Poll Books do not. And now, having started the subject, which if I mistake not is a novel one, I leave it to be followed up by any of your correspondents who may be willing to do so.—G. A. C.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—APPLETON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

It is almost needless to draw the attention of the readers of the *East Anglian*, to the dilapidated condition of the numerous ruined churches to be met with in East Anglia; but principally on the Norfolk coast. Many of these, perhaps, retain some few monumental inscriptions. Owing to the exposure to which they are subject, these go more quickly to decay than those in our churches still used for Divine service. A collection of the former would, I think, be doubly valuable.

In the Autumn of 1860, I paid a visit to the ruined church of Appleton, near Lynn, with the intent to copy the monumental inscriptions, should any remain. Alas, I found only one. Blomfield (*Hist. of Norfolk*, vol. iv., p. 464, ed. 1775), gives us the following account of the building and its monuments:—

"The church is mostly in ruins; it was covered with lead, and had a round tower, and is a single pile; I found horses chained together in the porch, and in the church, both in a filthy condition, and no door to the church."

"At the east end lies a gravestone, 'To the memory of Frances widow of Edward Paston, of B, Esq.; who died Feb. 15, 1665, daughter to Sir John Sydenham, of Brympton, in Somersetshire.'"

"Hic requiescit corpus Tho. Paston, militis, obt Apud Congham."

Both these inscriptions are entirely effaced. The one I found, is also given by Blomfield, but as I read it rather differently, I place the copies side by side. Perhaps some reader can fill up the wanting words.

AGNES PASTON,
Gulielmi Everard de Linstead, filia, vidua
Gulielmi Paston, armig. mundanis vere
vidua, in charitate clara, obiit xi die Apr.
A.D. 1676. Ætat sue 73.

(See Blomfield.)

AGNES PASTON,
.... Everard de Linstead
.....
Armig'.
Mundanis vere vidua in charitate erga
alios Sumpsius abnegatione Fid....pom(?)
ingerita
Clara
obiit xi die Aprilis, Anno dom. MDCLXXV..
ætæt sue XXI.

I think the inscriptions, were the stone a little more legible, would agree in every particular, save the lines beginning "In charitate" and ending at "Clara."

Of the church, all that now remains is the nave; the tower, which is round and in fair preservation; and south porch. There appears to have been a south aisle and chancel, both of which are entirely gone. A holy-water stoup, filled too—with rain water, and a hole near the chancel arch in the north wall, which may have been an aumbrie, are the only things worthy of note in the interior. With the exception of "the horses chained in the porch," I think Blomfield's account of the building might well serve for one of my visit. The tower filled with pigeons, perhaps the most fit inhabitants of such a place, is a pleasing feature in the landscape. If this note is not too "prosy" for insertion in your ensuing paper, let me hope it will lead some better pens than mine to give accounts of the ruined churches of East Anglia.—G. W. M.

SUFFOLK SURNAMES.

(Continued from p. 165).

DIMINUTIVES—Most of the following are diminutives:—Chateril, Chickett, Claggett, Clyatt, Dasset, Dorrett, Drewitt, Ellynott, Eskerell, Garlett, Habnett, Jayot, Lackett, Mullitt, Mussett, Ollett, Peverett, Scanderett, Sillett, Sinnott, Spatchett or Spatchell, Stennet, Sterrett, Chatten, Jegon, Bundocle, Pennocle.

SON—Most of the following are patronymics:—Dyson, Fison, Glasson, Hempson, Hibbs, Hymus, Mayes, Monson, Myers, Olson, Pogson, Searson, Tuson, Usson, Wilgress (probably from Wolgar's), Dowsing.

BLAIN—May be a Welsh name, from *blaen*, point, extremity: end, also precedence, foremost, first, leading (*blaenawr*, a leader).

BUNCE—May be a patronymic of Bunn, or even Bund or Bond, from Sax. *bunda*, a farmer, steward, from *bunde*, bound; or it may be from Scot. *bintz*, *bins*, a rush, *juncus*, *scirpus*.

CHITTY—is probably from Kit, from Christopher, and Chittock may be diminutive of Kit.

COLD—is doubtless the same with Gold, Gould, Waldie, Waldo, and Wood.

COLLIS and **COLL**—are formed from Nicol, from Nicholas.

COMIN is the same as **CUMMING** "a stranger," "foreigner."

CONOLLY is the same as the Irish name O'Conolly, which was originally written O'Congalaidh, perhaps from *conghal*, conflict, gallantry, bravery.

CREAMER is the same as **CRAMER**, from the German *krämer*, a shop-keeper, &c.

D'URBAN explains itself.

ENEFER—May be from the Scottish *inver*, a conflux, but this is doubtful; or the *en* is perhaps the Celt. *hen*, "old"; or it may be the same as Ginever, perhaps "one from Geneva."

FAIRBROTHER—Is probably from the Danish *farbroder*, an uncle.

FAKE and **FAGG**—May be from *fagus*, a beech-tree (like Fay, Fayot, Lafayette).

FEAVOUR—Is the same as *Le Fevre*, i.e. Faber, smith.

FARIS and **FERRIS**—Are probably from the O. Fr. name Ferri, Federi, Ferry, from Fredericus, like Merry from Medericus, Thierry from Theodricus, and Landri from Landericus.

FILMER is the same as **PHILLIMORE**, and the Med. L. Filimerus, king of the Goths—from G. *fil-mer*, valde inclutus.

GILMAN—in German would translate a "warrior"; from *child* or *hild*, *mund*.

HANKS—Is from Hankins, from Hankin, which with Hankey is a diminutive of Han, i.e. Jan (John), from *Janvyns*.

HARSANT—Is probably a German name, and may mean "war messenger."

GOWT—May be from the old French *goy*, *goyart*, *boiteux* (claudus), or the same as Coyte and Coode, which in Cornish, Welsh, or Bas Breton, would translate "wood."

IDE is the same as Hide, Hyde—(a hide of land).

HAREBRED is a corruption of Herbert, which with Harmer may translate "illustrious in war."

HOWARTH—is doubtless the same as Howard, from German *hof-ward*, "the warder of a hall or court."

HULLOCK, HUNLOCK and HURLOCK, may be diminutives, but my impression is that the termination in *loch* is the Sax. *hlaw*.

KEELY—is probably the same as the Irish name O'Keeley, O'Caellaigh, and also with O'Caellaigh or O'Cadhla, perhaps connected with O'Ceallaigh or O'Kelly,—from the Erse *ceallach*, contention, war, strife.

KITREN—may possibly be a corruption of Katharine.

MESSENT—is from Maxentius (the name of a Saint).

NOOTH, NUDD—are probably the same as Nott, Nuth, Nutt, and Night, and the O. G. names Noto and Notho, from *not*, strength, might, power, Franc. et Alam. Goth. *naud*.

PEEYS—is for Pippa or Phipps, corrupted from Philip.

PEREYMAN is the same as Pearman, and perhaps Bermund—from *breeht-mund*, "a distinguished man."

PYM—is probably from the Welsh *pen*, "the head" (perhaps of river or glen).

ROOT may be the same as Royd—"a clearing in a forest."

RYEBOEF—The last syllable is found in many French local and personal names, as Chabeu or Chafeu, Delbœuf, Rutebœuf, Cordebœuf, Tournebœuf, and the local names Paimbœuf Quillebœuf, Elbœuf, and Coulibœuf, and is doubtless derived from the Su. Goth. *bo*, domicilium, villa, societas, communio.

SCOTT AND SCOTT—are doubtless the same name.

SEFFREY OR SAFFERY—is probably the same as Savory.

SHEWELL—the same as Sewel, Sewell, and Sewallis.

SPEOULE—perhaps from Sporle, near Swaffham.

SPURGEON—which is quite as common in Essex (I believe the celebrated preacher is from the latter co.), seems to be a diminutive of Spurge.

TOZER—is "one who cleans the fibre of wool."

TUNKS—may be for Tonks, from Tonkins, from Tony, for Anthony.

TURPIN—the same as the O. German name Thorfinn, socius vel amicus audax, or friend of Thor—*Θεοφιλος*.

TRAYCE—may be the same as Tracy (like Stace and Stacy from Eustace), from Theresa.

VOYCE—is perhaps the same as Voysey, and the Cornish Vose and Voase, from *vosa*, a ditch, *foza*, an intrenchment, from the L. *fossa*, a ditch, &c.

VYSE—according to Lower, is the rustic pronunciation of Devizes.

WALKER—is the same as Walker, "a fuller."

WANCY—the same as Wansey, supposed from Vancy in Normandy.

WITHERED—May be from the O. G. *weit-rath*, "distinguished counsellor."

WORMOOL (there is also Warmoll)—seems to be the same as Wormald, from G. *hrumowald*, "distinguished ruler."

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

CITATIONS FROM THE CONSISTORIAL COURT OF NORWICH.—NO. I.

Beneath are a few of the Citations issued from the Episcopal Consistorial Court of Norwich, against persons living within the Deanery of Sampford, Co., Suffolk, in consequence of presentments made during the Primary Visitation of Bp. Sparrow in 1677-8. Are they of sufficient interest to find a place in the "East Anglian"?—EXTRANEUS.

BURSTALL.

Con. Johanem Acton, arm., tenant to the Deane and Chapter of Canterbury, who are the Appropriators of the Tyths belonging to the p'ish, for suffering the chancell there to fall in Decay in the Doors, Roofs, and floor.

Con. mru' Tobia Bloss, qui pn'tatur his verbis, I present the decay of an Isle or burying place on the north side of the Church, which is to be repayed by Mr. Tobias Bloss, who owes the Estate to which the same burying place belong.—John Grene, Ch. warden.

CHELMODISTON.

At Chelmodiston, David Hakens, John Meadows, Saml Freman, Wm Garwood, William Swayne, and Elizth Jackson, were cited for not coming to „church in time of divine service, and for not receiving the sacraments at Easter last past."

None of them appeared, and they were therefore excommunicated, or to use the original abbreviation "non co ideo excō."; and a note informs us that they were "Quakers," and "all able"—to pay the fees I suppose.

EAST BARGHOLT.

14^{to} Maij, 1678, *Coram dn'o Ep'o in palatio: pn'te ms*
G. Cole, R.

Con. Mru' Johanem Welbanke, ministru' ib'm, for refusing to read the buryall at the interment of the Corps of one of his p'ish, he being then at home and earnestly requested; neither would he give way to any other orthodox minister to p'forme that service, though thereunto desired; neither would he suffer the churchwarden or sexton to make use of the Bier to fetch the Corps, but kept the byer lockt up in the Church, he having got both keys into his possession.

14^{to} Maij, 78, *ar' confutend' in p'r.*

Con. eund' Mru' Welbanck Qui pn'tatur ulterius in his verbis: Wee doe p'sent him havinge two good livings of eight score pounds p' annu' and Refusing to keepe a Curate to supply one of them, not having had a Curate of nyne moneths last past. The number of soules in our p'ish from sixteen yeares old and upwards amounting to 700: All ministers that have lived here before him injoying the same Livings, alwise kept a Curate to assist them.

14^{to} Maij, 78, *Si'r.*

Vlterius Con. d'm mru' Welbancke, for neglecting to preach in our p'ish Church by himselfe or any other by the space of seven weekes together, and for neglecting to read divine service amongst us in the foore noome every sunday, since July the 22th, to this Day (vizt primo Octobr 1677), nor hath he come publicly into the pulpitt to preach since the aforesaid 22th of July to this day, nor any other for him.

14^{to} Maij, 78, *Si'r.*

Item con. d'm Mru' Welbanke in his verbis, wee alsoe p'sent the said John Welbanck for altering the time of reading divine service and the Adm'stration of the Lord's Supper, from the usuall houre of nyne of the Clock in the forenone to six of the clock in the morning, by meanes whereof many people by reason of their Oeconomick busines and distance of place, are hindered from coming to heare divine service, or Receiving the holy Comunion.

Item con. d'm mru' Welbanke in his verbis wee doe p'sent him for a quarrelsome and contentious p'son, strikinge and fighting, in the Church yard, of some of his p'ishioners,

miscalling and abusing them, with brawling, base, and vnbecoming language, And much giuen to law suits for somuch that he scarce dare stirr out of dores. *Non p'bat.*

Item con. eund Mru' Welbancke for that he put in a p'ish Clerk a p'son soe nastye and full of old vlcers that are soe vnasvory that giues a very great offence to all that sitt neere him in the Church. *Non p'bat.*

ERWHARTON.

George Deane, and Elizabeth Granger, with 8 or 9 others, were cited for absenting themselves from the parish church "for 3 moneths last past, and for not receiving the sacrament three times in the year, and especially at Easter." None of them appeared, and they were therefore all excommunicated. There were additional Citations against the same George Deane and Elizabeth Granger, "for being unlawfully married contrary to the Lawes of god, according to the Quakers fashion, and vnder such marriage doe cohabit together as man and wife."

SHOTLEY.

Con. mru' Wm Edgar, who executes the place and office of Register in the Archdeaconsry of Suff. for that he contrary to the Cannon and the established rate of fees, did unduely require and take at a visitation Court holden at Ipswich, about Mich's last was a yeere, of the then Church wardens of our said p'ish, for exhibiting their verdict or pap' of pn'tmts the sum of 16d and for exhibiting a bill Indented of marriages, christnings, and buryalls, the sume of two shillings. And we p'sent the same Will'm Edgar for exacting and receiuing for exhibiting such like verdict at Easter gen'll last the sume of 2s of the Churchwardens of the same p'ish.

ANDREAS FREEMAN
JOHAN. LUCAS } Gard.

Shotley Steple is demolished, and 4 Bells
split.

The Churchwardens appeared and stated "that the steple have been fallen downe above 40 yeares, that 3 of the Bells are split, which lye in the church, and the 4th is hung up convenientlye to call the p'ishioners together."

GALLERY OVER THE COMMUNION TABLE IN ST. GEORGE'S TOMBLAND, NORWICH

The following extracts are the only notices that I have met with, of the existence of a Gallery over the Communion Table in the church of St. George at Tombland, Norwich. There is yet a capacious Gallery at the West end of the church, dated 1652, and the one to which these extracts relate, was probably erected at, or about the same time.—

First faculty Book, fo. 87.—To the Right Revd. father in God Anthony, by divine prmission, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The humble Petition of the Minister, Churchw: & p'ishioners of St. Geo: in Tombland, in the City of Norwch, Sheweth.

Whereas, in the late time of Rebellion a sect of men called Independants got the church into their possession, and contrary to the established law, demolished the ornam'ts in the Chancell of the said Church, & Scandalously did erect a Gallery with seates over the Communion Table, wch is not onely indecent, but alsoe a great hinderance to the light and annoyance in the time of the celebracō of the holy Sacram't, and the visitors commissioned by the Archdeacon for visitacō of Churches, haue frequently made complaints thereof. Especially in or about the yeare 1674, there was an order from the then ordinary for the pulling downe, notwithstanding wch upon a false suggestion made by some p'ticular p'sons to Deor Pepper, then Vicar genl to Edward * Ld Bp of Norwich that there wanted convenient Roome for the p'ishioners to heare divine Service, there was a faculty obtained for the confirmacō of it. But upon a better view we finde the said Gallery to be altogether vnecessary, the Church being without it capable of containinge about Double the number of p'ishioners.

* Edward Reynolds, Bp. of Norwich, from 1660, to 1676.

The premisses considered wee your Lordship's petitioners humbly crave your Lord's Licence may be granted to the Churchwardens to take Downe the said Gallery, and convert the matteralls towards the Repaying and adorning the said Chancell and Church. And wee shall ever pray for your Lordship, &c., Leo: Glean, Sam: Verdon, Willm: Johnson, Jon: Hayward, Jon Beecroft, Saml: Salmon, Tho: Beckwith, Her: ffoster, Willm: Pinchin, Wm Spring:

This petition, it will be observed, is undated, but on the 21st June, 1680, a Commission issued under the Episcopal seal to Thomas Towneshend, Esq., and four others, directing any three or more of them to enter the church of St. George, Tombland, and to certify the result of their inspection to the Bishop. Their Certificate or Report is recited in the "Order" the Bishop made for the removal of the Gallery, which is dated 29 June, 1680. Both the Commission and the Order are in Latin, and are scarcely worth printing, but the Certificate may be more interesting.

To the Right Reuerend ffather in God, Antony * Lord Bipp. of Norwch Wee Thomas Towneshend, Esqr., Isaac Mootham, Esqr., Francis Gardiner, Gent., Thomas Bradford, Clerke, and William Cicill, Clerke, doe with all due reuerence Certifie That by vertue of the power and authoritie given to vs by yor Lordship's Commission under yor Episcopall seale, Dated the one and twentyeth day of this instant, June, Anno d'ni 1680. Wee vpon the three and twentyeth day of the said month of June, in the said yeare, entred into the parish Church of St. George's of Tombland, in the the Citie of Norwch, and being then and there mett did view the Gallerie built att the East end of the Chancell of the said Church, which wee were crediblie informed was built and erected there in the times of the late rebellion before the happie restauration of the King's matie that now is, for the more ample rectiueing and conteneing a Sect of people called Independents, whoe in those times flocked from all p'ts of the Citie, to heare such preaching there as best suited the humors of that sect. Which Gallerie (being soe built ouer the place where the Coi'on Table standeth and is to stand) hindereth the light and sight to that Table, And wee doo Conclude in or Judgement, That the said Gallerie is scandalous and indecent, and not fitt to be continued, And that the said Church would be more ornamentall without it; And if there were anie such facultie granted (as is said) by the authoritie of yor Lordship's pr'decessor Bishop of Norwch or his Vicar Generall vpon this or the like suggestion That without it, That Church and Chancell were not capacious enough to place and containe all the Inh'tants of that p'ish for the hearing diuine service there Celebrated, Wee are sufficiently satisfied by credible Informacon, That such a suggestion was frivolous and false, ffor that we are assured, That if that Gallerie be pulled downe the Church and Chancell are without it capacious enough to containe in convenient seats almost double the number of the Inh'tants of that parish. And wee further Certifie That wee conceiue it may be pulled downe and remoued without weakening the fabricke of the said Chancell, and without pr'judice to anie p'son that can pretend anie proprietie for sitting there. All which wee humble offer to yor Lordship's consideration. In witness whereof wee have herevnto sett or hands, Tho: Towneshend, Js: Mootham, Francis Gardiner, Tho: Bradford, Willm: Cecil.

EXTRANEUS.

Bequest of a Cow to find a lamp in Church (p.p. 66-68).—In the will of Thomas Clerke, of Bodney, 1535 (Regr. Dowsynge, fo. 10, Norfolk Arch-deaconry), is this curious Item:—

"I bequeth to ye p'ishe church of Bodney viijs or ellis a Cow, price viijs, to fynd a lamp afor s'uice (that) the p'ishe may Light ther Candellis at yt, and agayn to burn betwix matence and masse when the candellis be put owt that they shall not nede to Rune hether and thether to mennis houses for fyer in great wynds and tempests, wherby gret vexacon, troble, and losse of goods and other Inconuenience may chance and fortune."

EXTRANEUS.

* Anthony Sparrow, Ep. from Reynolds' death to 1695.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 2.

South Walsham, St. Lawrence.

It appears impossible to lay before the public a copy of the once celebrated document, historically known as *The Holy League and Covenant*, without some few introductory remarks.

Whether as a composition, it was intended to be regarded and signed as one common opinion; or whether it was to be amended in different localities, to meet the taste and desires of the subscribers, is probably a question not easily determined. But it may be further asked what is the wording of the original document, and where is it to be found without interlining comment?

All historians bear evidence of the existence of an instrument destined for the guidance of the people who were at enmity with the Episcopacy; but few have given it in a complete form. Jeremy Collier, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, has given a comparatively full transcription but has failed to give a satisfactory copy.

This enquiry is made more interesting from the wide difference which exists between what is recorded by Collier and what is signed by the people of South Walsham.

The inhabitants of Hassingham,* in their Parish Register, have given an assurance that they have "sworn and superscribed" to the Holy League and Covenant, without permitting posterity to know either where or what they signed.

Thus, in this obscure locality, is sufficient evidence of a strange amount of irregularity in the construction and signing of a document destined to guide the current of public opinion against the government of the Church of England.

We the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Lawrence South Walsham doe enter into a mutual and solemn League and Covenant and every one for himself with his hand lifted up unto God most high doe sweare

1st. That we shall sincerely, really, and constantly, through the Grace of God, endeavour in our severall places and calling, the p'servation of the reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland in doctrine, worship, discipline, and Government against our common enemies the Reformation of Religion in the kingdoms of England and Ireland in doctrine, worship, discipline, and Government according to the word of God and the example of the best reformed Churches: And shall endeavour to bring the Churches of God in the three Kingdoms, to the nerest conjunction and uniformity in religious confession of Faith, form of Church government, directory for Worship and Catechizing, that we and our posterity after us may as Bretheren live in faith and love and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us.

2nd. That we shall in like manner without respect of persons indeavour the expterpation of Popery, Prelacy (that is Church government by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, their Chancellors and Commissaries, Deans, De'ons and Chapters, Arch-Deacons, and all other Ecclesiasticall officers depending on that hirarchy), superstition, Heresies, schisms, p'fanes and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine and the power of Godliness: Least we p'take in other mens sins and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues, and that the Lord may be one in the three Kingdoms.

* This will be given in a future number.

3rd. We shall with the same sincerity, reality and constancy in our several vocations endeavour with our estates and lives mutually to preserve the rights and p'veledges of the Parliamente and to preserve and defend the Kings Majesties p'son and authority, in the p'servation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the Kingdom, that the world may be witness with our consciences of our loyaltye, and that we have noe thoughts or intention to diminish his Majesties just power and greatness.

4th. We shall alsoe with all faithfulness endeavour the discovery of all such as have been, or shall be incendiaries, Malignants or evill instruments, by hindering the reformation of religion, dividing the King from his people, or one of the kingdoms from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the people, contrary to the league and Covenant that they may be brought to publick triall and receive condign punishment, as the degree of the offences shall require or deserve, or the supreme judicatories of both Kingdoms respectively or others having power from them for that effect shall judge convenient.

5th. And whereas the happiness of a blessed peace between these kingdoms, denied in former times to our progenitors, is by the good providence of God granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded and settled by both parliaments, we shall each one of us according to our place and interest endeavour that they remain conjoined in firm peace and union to all posterity, and that justice may be done to the wilfull opposers thereof in manner expressed in the precedent article.

6th. We shall also, according to our places and callings in this common cause of religion, liberty, and peace of the kingdoms, assist and defend all those that enter into this league and Covenant, in the maintaining and pursuing thereof, and shall not suffer ourselves, directly or indirectly, by whatsoever combination, persuasion, or terror to be divided, and withdrawn from this blessed union and conjunction, whether to make defection to the contrary part, or to give ourselves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the Glory of God, the good of these Kingdoms, and the honour of the King, but shall all the days of our lives zealously and constantly to continue therein, against all opposition, and promote the same according to our power against all lets and impediments whatsoever, and what we are not able ourselves to suppress or overcome, we shall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented, or removed. All which we shall do as in the sight of God.

And because these kingdoms are guilty of many sins and provocations against God, and his son Jesus Christ, as is too manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits thereof: we profess and declare before God and the world, our unfeigned desire to be humbled for our sins and for the sins of these Kingdoms especially that we have not as we ought valued the inestimable benefit of the Gospel, that we have not laboured Christ and the power thereof, and that we have not indeavoured to preserve Christ in our hearts nor to walk worthy of him in our lives which are the causes of other sins and transgressions so much abounding amongst us, and our true and unfained purpose desire and indeavour for ourselves and all others under our power and charge both in public and in private in all duties we owe to God and man to amend our lives and each one to go before another in the example of a real reformation that the Lord may turne away his wrath and heavy indignation and establish these Churches and Kingdoms in truth and peace, especially this covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as we shall answer it at the great day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit to this end, and to bless our desires and proceedings with such success as may be deliverance and safety to his people, and encouragement to other Christian Churches groaning under, or in danger of the yoke of Ante-Christian tyranny, to join in the same, or like association and Covenant, to the Glory of God, the enlargement of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the peace and tranquility of Christian Kingdoms and Commonwealths:

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| John Baker, Clerk | John Wall | Robert Horner | Sampson Michell |
| Henry Plombe | Thomas Grime | John Cosen | John Cubet |
| William Hinckes | Henry * * * * | Robert Flowerday | Sampson Michell |
| John Cobb | John Daling | John Warker | Andrew Robinson |
| John Browne | Robert Brown | * Robert Read | Andrew Coats |
| Tobiah Ward | Robert Sharman | John Hill | Willm Coats |
| Robert Bensaling | * * * * * | John Brown | Thomas Read |
| Tho* Baker | John Bennett | Tho* Cattemol | Sampson Browne |
| John * * * * | John Pegg | Robert Betts | Henry Flowerdew |
| Sampson flenn | Thomas flood | Gabriel Nichols | John Carr |
| Anthony Cobb | Gabriel * * * * | James Nichols | William Payne |
| Robert Cobb | William Hinckes | Robert Bowcher | John Jolly |
| Edmond Michel | Francis Gimmingham | William Howmes | James free |
| Robert Grime | Gabriel Brookly | Tho : Turner | James Jolly |
| Matthew Sayer | John Whit | Richard Coke | Jonah Denham |
| John Harmer | George Winter | Christf : Turner | |

Subscriptt, Anno Dom : 1643.

III. 1720, Benjaminus Lyng Ecclesie Parochialis Seli. Lawrentii Rector, Ejusdem Rectorie Edificia (pnefarium & obsecratum Fanaticorum furorem, & sæculi precedentes Infelicitatem) Reutura, Reconcinnavit, Resarcivit, Restauravit et propriis sumptibus Quo dammodo Reedificavit.

Testes sunt Hi Parietes & eorumund Ruine.

Testes etiam & Hi Subscriptores.

IV. 1727, Hoc Fœdus Solemne & Sœcletum stat adhuc & stet in perpetuum & opprobrium Fanaticæ-Fidei-Fidelitatis.

V. The Rectory of South Walsham St. Lawrence is in ye advowson of Queens College Cambridge, byy purchased: and Henry Crownfield, B.D., then Vice-President, was ye first Person presented to it by ye College and inducted march 16, 1742.

VI. June 5, 1770. A perambulation—The Rector 10s. 6d., Vicar 10s. 6d., Impropriator 10s. 6d., and all other expences both Parishes by a rate to be at, and they to use their own discreshon to conduct it.

VII. I have thought it necessary to leave upon record to all well-disposed and charitable Christians, who have either abilities or will to bequeth anything at their death to ye use of ye poor, yt they would leave it in money to be distributed among ym, but to buy Bread, Coals and such other necessities of life, yt their families at home may be ye better for it. When distributed in money, ye men generally come to receive it, and from ye Church, they immediately resort from thence to ye publick Houses and spend wt they have received there without their families receiving any relief from it, contrary to ye pious intentions of ye donors, and afterwards revile and reproach ye distributors with an unjust division. To prevent such abuses of Charity and Benevolence, I thought it my duty to make an entry of this my advice in ye publick registers yt such donations of such pious people may answer ye ends and have their intended effects, viz : Relief—not to be spent in rioting and drunkenness, as hath been too often done and practised in this town within my knowledge of Charities thus given in money. If this advice should not prevail to any effect I shall have ye satisfaction of having done my duty herein by forewarning Posterity of such abuses and abominable excesses of Charity so given—farewell.—HENRY CROWNFELD, Rector.

VIII. Fornication and Bastardy (ever since I come amognst ym) have been ye most prevailing, ye most flagrant wickedness; and I do not wonder at it there is such cruel indulgences and unmerciful encouragements to abett ym yt its fushion is become genteel, ye contrary opprobrious both with regard to rich and poor, for want of Civil and Ecclesiastical Powers wch were intended to restrain all such Liceuciousness: Committation and money ar excepted instead of publick punishment as they shall appoit for Criminals

* This name is inserted upon an erasure.

and all offenders of both kinds and ye Laws so strict and specefied agst. all enormities wt ever. Should those, who are dispensers by those Lrws, and appointed for such purposes exert ymselves in their several appointments, yt all offenders in their several districts, our several Laws thereby are no more yu blank paper, and we live in uncertainty and must submit to ye will and and ye caprice of those set over us by publick authority, weh is to be little depended upon, and too often we are deceived in a compliaunce of their ambitious and their own, and their family Interest, and led a snare to oblige ym for our then sakes and to our own undoings here and our own future happiness. I do not enter this by way of dictating, but after my own private sentiments and perswasion with regard to such frequent and publick vices and enormities, and shall readily embrace all opportunities to restrain and prevent as far as (it) is in my power to do so. If such wholesome severity and execution of our Laws Civil and Ecclesiastical, would but influence ye inferior magistrates to do their duty in their respective offices: as they have by oath obliged ymselves to do in entering upon their office—all would, such means would mightily contribute to ye publick good, and every community, in particular we of lower sort will especially would feel ye sweats and blessings arising from such a state of things, and our Government be unto us a great blessing. If lesser communities would use their best endeavours to bring all offenders in their several districts, to judgement before ye courts of Publick judicaty, yt thro: a false mercy and ill will weh they are afraid of: and thro: their misconceptions we are over run with robbers, thieves, adulterers and fornicators and wt not, to a desire, not to dictate wt they are (to) do, but to caution agst too much indulgence and not to forget mercy and charity where ye case require it, where ye laws of our Constitution but duly attended to and put in a proper execution.

IX. The field book digested into method. The names of ye furlongs recovered and restored. The rights of the Church and the land holden of the rectory court (all through stupidity all most lost) retrieved and illustrated, and this register book neglected for twenty years, was now at last carefully kept up by—WILLIAM BEEFOR, *Oct.*, 1716.

It is obvious to all familiar with the condition of our old Parish Registers, that considerable difficulties exist in every attempt to transcribe their contents. The above could only have been done through the comforts of a private dwelling, the assistance of an experienced and well stored mind, and the cheer hospitably supplied by the Rector.—H. D.

Inscription on a Knife.—In the collection of Mr. Mills, of Norwich, is a knife handle in brass of the time of Charles II. found in the Kingston Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk, bearing this inscription—

“he that doth a good knife lack,
by me i am steel unto the back.”—L.

Hour Glasses in Churches. (pp. 6, 61, &c.)—One of these was about a year since lying in a window-sill in Southacre church, Norfolk, and I think there is another specimen at West Walton.—G. W. M.

Leaden Coin.—A leaden coin or token was recently found at Clare, Suffolk. It is rather larger than a crown piece: on one side is a female head, crowned, with the legend (as far as can now be read) in plain Roman letters—“CATHARINA . . . AVGUSTA.” Between these two words some other word or words are now illegible. On the other side there is a figure of Fame on a cloud, with a trumpet at her mouth, and the inscription “Fama eterna.”—To what does this refer?—B.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—DUNMOW HUNDRED.

NO. 7.—*Lindsell*.

In the East Window—Azure, on a bend Gules, cottised Or, three escallop shells Argent.

NO. 8.—*Chickney*.

On Decorated font—8 shields—arms on three only. 1,....a bend...in base an annulet.... 2,....a fesse between two chevrons.... *Fitz Walter*.... 3,....six mascles three, two, and one....

Beneath a grave stone within the Communion Rails, "lie the remains of the Rev. Stephen John Aldrich, 44 years Rector of this Parish, who departed this life, on the 24 Feby., 1843, aged 72 years." Sarah his widow, died June 6, 1853, aged 83 years, and was buried at Thaxted, also Sarah Ann Aldrich, their eldest dau., who died May 28, 1849, aged 52 years.

NO. 9.—*Broxton*.

On a grave stone to the memory of "Beckford Kendal Cater, Esq., and Judith his wife, of whom the latter died Jany. 31, 1756, aged 55, and the former Sept. 26, 1766, aged 73":—Quarterly 1 and 4....a chevron between three salmon.... 2 and 3....a fesse between three eagles displayed....impaling....a griffin segreant....Crest, a demi-griffin....

On a mural tablet for Thomas Bush, Esq., late of St. James's Westminster, who died 22 Feby., 1791, in his 71st year, and "bequeathed his ample fortune amongst his Relations in such a manner as to place them above the Cares: but below the dangerous Indulgencies of life":—Per fesse, Vert and Argent, in base a stag courant of the second, attired Or, in chief a clump of bushes of the first....impaling, Sable, a lion rampant Argent, thereon three bendlets, Gules.

In this church are mural tablets for two infant children of the Rev. R. P. Which, Vicar of this Parish, and Sophia Catharine his wife;—for "Frances the dearly beloved wife of the Rev. A. Mason, Vicar of this Parish: who fell asleep in Jesus 7 May, 1852, aged 36." Also a Memorial window for Mrs. Mason, another for her sister Ann Kebble, who died at Brighton, 17 August, 1842, aged 29, and another, the east window, to the memory of Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. William Pridgen, sometime Vicar of this Parish, who died at Madeira, December 6, 1845.

On the outside, against the south wall of the church, near the chancel entrance, a tablet bears the following inscription.—"Beneath this stone are dep^d the remains of the Rev. Jer^h Perkins, almost 56 years Vicar of this Parish, died 1st May, 1795, in his 83d year, and also of his 3d wife, died 18 March, 1768, aged 54 years.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex, Dec. 7, 1861.

F. G. Warr.

ROBERT BROWNE. (p. 145).

S. S. will find memoirs of Robert Browne, the celebrated Separatist Minister, in Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary, and in the Penny Cyclopædia (last edition), and also in the Biographia Britannica by Dr. Kippis and other able hands.

The name of "Brownists" was given to his followers in derision, the proper name of the Sect was Separatists.

The pedigree of the family of Browne, of Tolthorp, is in Blore's *History of Rutland* (p. 93), and the relationship of Robert Browne to the Cecils, was no nearer than this,—that Edmund Browne, a brother of Francis Browne, of Tolthorp, grandfather of Robert Browne, married Joan Cecil, daughter of David Cecil, grandfather of Lord Burleigh, by Joan Roos, his second wife,—i.e., Robert Browne's great uncle was the husband of Lord Burleigh's aunt; a connection remote enough, but sufficiently near to secure for the zealous but indiscreet puritan divine, the powerful protection of the Lord Treasurer.

Some few further particulars of Robert Browne may not be unacceptable to your readers.

He was at one time Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, and on the 21st November, 1586, Robert Browne was chosen to be Schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School, of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, which had been founded by the parishioners of that parish, and established by the Queen's charter in 1571. The terms of his appointment, shew that the Governors of the School, however sensible of his merits, were aware of his character, and they endeavoured to provide against the probability of his peculiar religious zeal proving detrimental to the interests of the School. The following is an extract from the Minute Book of the Governors.

"It'm the xxi day of November, Anno Domini 1586, was chosen to be our School maister Robte Browne, upon his good behaviour and observing these articles hereunder written."

"Fyrst, that you shall not entermedle with the Minister, or disturb the quiet of the Parishioners by keeping any Conventycles or conference with any suspected or disorderly persons."

"Secondly, that you shall bring yr Children to sermons and lectures in the Church, and there accompany them for their better government."

"Thirdly, if any error shall be found in you, and you convince thereof, that you shall, upon admonicion thereof, revoke yt and conform yourself to ye doctrine of the Church of England."

"Fourthly, you shall reade in yör schole no other Catechisme then is authorysed by publicke authoritie."

"Fyftly, that you shall, at conveniente tymes comunycat in this pishe according to the lawes."

"Sixtly, not beinge contentyd to answer and kepe theise Artycles, not longer to kepe the Schole maistershippe, but to avoide yt."

"Subscribed by me Roberte Browne, according to my Answers before all the Governors, and the distinctions and exceptions before them named."

I think it is very probable that Lord Burleigh's influence was exerted to obtain for Browne this appointment, although I have not met with any direct evidence of it, but the Cecils had connections and influence in Southwark, and in 1600, Sir William Cecil was one of the representatives of

that Borough, in Parliament. Browne continued Master of St. Olave's School until 1591, in which or the following year, his friend and patron Lord Burleigh gave him, or procured for him, the Rectory of "Achurch," in Northamptonshire.

He married a daughter of . . . Allen, of Yorkshire. Can any of your readers supply her Christian name?

Fuller (*Church History*, b. ix, p. 168) says of Browne,

"He had a wife with whom he never lived, and a church in which he never preached, tho' he received the profits thereof; and as all the other scenes of his life had been stormy and turbulent, so was his end, for the Constable of his parish requiring somewhat roughly the payment of certain rates, his passion moved him to blows, of which, the constable complaining to Justice St. John, he rather inclined to pity than punish him; but Browne, at fair words, also disgusted, behaved with so much insolence, that he was sent to Northampton Gaol on a feather bed in a cart, being very infirm, and above 80 years of age; where he soon after died—Anno, 1630, after boasting that he had been committed to 32 prisons, in some of which he could not see his hand at noon day."

After Browne's death, his principles continued to gather strength in England. The Brownists were subsequently known both in England and Holland, by the name of Independents; but the present very large and important community known as the Independents, do not acknowledge Browne as the founder of the sect; they assert, on the contrary, that the distinguishing sentiments adopted by Browne and his followers, had been professed in England, and churches established according to their rules, before the time when Browne formed a separate Congregation.

An account of the principles of the so called Brownists, will be found in Neale's *History of the Puritans* vol. i., p. 376., ed. 1732.

I have just seen a little anonymous work, called "Historical Papers (first series) Congregational Martyrs," published by E. Stock, 1861, which contains some highly interesting particulars of the career of Robert Browne, and some strictures on his character, seeming to attribute to him great inconsistency, waywardness, and ultimate treachery to the cause which he at first supported. The Author says (p. 37): "Notwithstanding the eccentricity of his subsequent career, his writings were characterised by great clearness and force. He appealed to the New Testament in a manner that secured conviction in the minds of thoughtful men, who were anxious in all things, to act according to the divine standard," and after giving a letter to Lord Burleigh, from Dr. Freke, Bishop of Norwich, concerning Browne's proceedings at Bury, dated 19th April, 1581, and the Lord Treasurer's reply, he gives another letter from Sir Robert Jermyn, dated from Rushbrook, 25th of the same month, in which Sir Robert says he had examined Mr. Browne, and that "his answers I must needs say had many things that were Godly and reasonable and as I think to be wished and prayed for, but at the same time, some other things strange and unsound, and the means to put the same in execution, as they reached beyond his and my calling, being private, so thought them even dangerous to be but retained in opinion."

The Author dismisses Browne with this severe sentence—"The relationship of Robert Browne to Congregationalism, resembles that of Judas Iscariot to Christianity."

I will conclude with two more Queries.

What is the date of the brass recently discovered at All Saints' Church, Stamford?

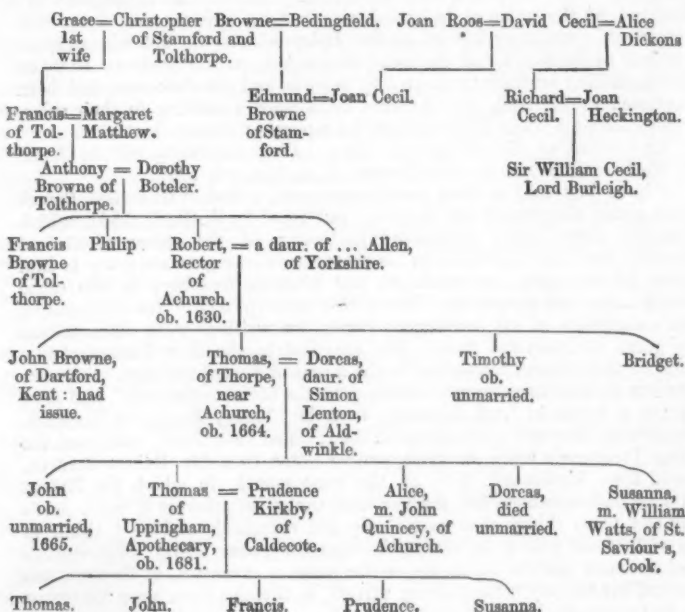
What was the relationship of John and Agnes Browne, to whose memory that brass is inscribed, to Robert Browne, the Separatist Minister.

Southwark, 8th Dec., 1861.

GEO. R. CORNER.

I subjoin so much of the Browne Pedigree from *Blore's Rutland*, as shews the connection between that family and the Cecils, and the descendants of Robert Browne; kindly communicated to me by Joseph Phillips, Esq. junr., of Stamford, several years since.

According to this Pedigree Robert Browne had four children, which is in some degree inconsistent with Fuller's statement, that he never lived with his wife.



THE PASTON AND BERNEY FAMILIES.

It is probable there are no families more strictly connected by their lengthened lineage with the County of Norfolk, than the Pastons and the Bernays. The monumental records of both these families are numerous, but where they are united the interest is two-fold. The following inscription, copied from a mural monument in Blofield Church will be found interesting to many, and perhaps useful to genealogists, and certainly well meriting a page in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries*.—H DAVENEY.

ARMS:—1. Paston impaling Berney. 2. Paston. 3. Berney.

To Edward Paston Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Paston, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of Henry the Eighth, his privy chamber, truly noble noe lesse by stock than all manner of virtue, most skillefull of liberall sciences, especially musicke and poetry, as also strange languages. Margaret, his most loving wife, daughter of Henry Berney, of Redham, Esq., being alwaies mindefull of her most deare hysband wth whom she lived most sweetly 42 years, now alas in her fvnerrall deprived of so great a solace of her life, lamenting caved this howsoever a monument of love to be set up.

Quod cernis, hospes, conjugis mun' p̄e est
 Bis octo vitam ad lustra produxit meam
 Amore casto; prole numerosâ optimâ
 Senem beavit; quodq. jam solum potest
 Hic noster ipsi est adeo dilectus cinis,
 Ut hoc sepulchro amoris, et mortis memor
 Curet legendum cinere cum nostro suum
 Scrutaria ultra jam caro, esca vermium
 Et spoliū Edvardi vile Pastoni manet,
 Donec triumphet gloriæ vestem induens
 Sic res alienas quære dum spectes tuas
 Vis vivere æternum; vale et hinc discas mori.

On a scroll:—

Mors mortis surgis, mihi lux, dux, servita vitæ.

The following two inscriptions are placed over the place of burial of the parties recorded on the monument—

ARMS:—Paston impaling Berney.

Here lyeth interred the body of that pious, discrete and charitable gentlewoman, Mrs. Margaret Paston, sometime wife of Edward Paston, Esq., daughter of Henry Berney, of Reedham, Esq., expecting the comfort of a glorious resurrection, whom though God lent unto the world three Skore and fifteen yeares, for y^e benefit thereof, yet alas he seemed to take her away too soone from her children and country, whereupon John Paston, Esq., her sone and executor, to perpetuate the fame of her virtuous memory, hath devoted unto her this pious monument in the yeare of Christ 1641.

She hath dispersed abroad and given to y^e poore, and her righteousness remaineth for ever.—Ps. cxii, 9.

ARMS:—Paston impaling Berney.

Deo optimo maximo sacrum Edwardo Pastono, armigero, Thoma Pastoni eqvitis avrato Henrico Octavo olim a Secretis cvbicvli filio secundo hoc filialis obsequi monumentum et æternam pietatis memoriam Joannes Pastonus armiger filius p̄vis et obsequens, gemens et lamentans.

POSVII.

Vivit post funera virtus

OLD LIBRARY AT SHIPDHAM.

In the Parliamentary Report on Public Libraries (Session, 1849), the Rev. J. J. Smith, formerly Librarian of Caius College, Cambridge, stated in evidence that the Parochial Library at Shipdham, in Norfolk, contained works printed by Caxton, and also by other early printers.

In order to ascertain what these "Caxtons" were, I have lately visited Shipdham; and as the existence of this curious collection is but little known, and as the Rector discourages all inquiries, I think some account of it, however imperfect, may be read with interest.

The Library is not, as stated by Mr. Smith, parochial, but rectorial; that is to say, it belongs to the rector for the time being, and is sold with the advowson. Shipdham Church is a fifteenth century structure, and has some interesting peculiarities for the lover of Gothic architecture. Over the handsome stone porch is a small chamber containing the books, access to which is gained by a dark and steep stone staircase. The furniture of the room consists of two very antique chairs and a table, while round the walls the books are ranged on about twenty deal shelves. They are in great disorder, and in a shocking state of dust, the library being very seldom visited and never used. A hurried examination, in which, however, I opened every book larger than 12mo, gave me the following idea of the contents. The only manuscript is an illuminated Psalter in the bold church text, written on vellum, probably in the fifteenth century. Of the printed books, the bulk consists of sixteenth and seventeenth century divinity, with a good sprinkling of early editions of the Greek and Latin authors, there being very few black-letter volumes in the collection. Not a single specimen of Caxton's press rewarded my search, the oldest volume I saw being *The Floure of the Commaundementes*, folio, 1509, printed by Wynken de Worde. As fly-leaves to this are eight folios of an early and most rare *Horæ*, in 4to, by the same printer, having the remarkable woodcut borders seen in Caxton's *Fifteen Oes*, of which *Horæ* an imperfect copy, supposed to be unique, is in the British Museum (Press-mark C. 35, c.) Besides Pynson's folio of *John Bochas descriuings the falle of princys, princessys and other nobles*, 1527, I will only notice the same same printer's reprint in 4to of Caxton's *Royal Book*. This is very rare, the copy in Heber's sale (now in the collection of the Rev. J. Corser) being catalogued as unique.

My time having been taken up in hunting for Caxtons, I can add nothing to the above very meagre particulars; but surely some book-lover in the neighbourhood, who may be fortunate enough to obtain a glance at the Catalogue (it was absent when I was there), and a few hours among the books, will satisfy the very legitimate curiosity of those who would like to know a little more about the library over the church porch at Shipdham.

WILLIAM BLADES, in *Notes and Queries*.

 ROUND TOWERS TO SUFFOLK CHURCHES (p. 166.)

By an unfortunate typographical error, the churches of Lound, Onehouse, and Rushmere St. Andrew, are made to have Towers which are round all up and yet are octagon above. In each case the Towers are round all up.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS—NO. 2.

*Mildenhall, Suffolk.**Official.*

That the xxx ti. day of May, in the thyryde and forthe yeares of Kyng Phyllip, and Quene Mary, Anthony Stepney, Thom. Cotys, John Smythe, and Robert Bloom, Churchwardens of the Church of Myldenhall, have made ther accompte in the p'sents of the inhabytaunces of the same towne, from the day of ther comyng on untill this p'sent day above named, and so they be dyscharged, and have their (quiet rest) ?

The new Churchwardens elected by the inhabytants of the townshyp of Myldenhall, be these folowyng: Robt. Clark, Jamys Frost, Henry* Chylderston, and John May, the day and yere above wrytten, and they receyved in mony thyrtene shillings, xd. and one byt of leade weying. . . . pounds, and also ij shetes of leade lying upon the vestry. Itm. they do receyve fyne obligacions.

Guildhall.

1555. Itm. payd to Spyrling of bury, for ye tymber and ye framyng of the east end of the gyld hall, and the fetchyng home of the tymber from bury, and setting on it up. xxiv s.
- Itm. payd for two loggs of iron for the ends of the . . . waye of the gyld hall end, and for nayles for the loggs. xx d.
- Itm. payd for polls for splentes and Raylbars (?) for the parte wall of the gyld hall, and for nayles for the raylbars ij s. iiij d.
- Itm. payd for claying of the parte wall of the hall, and claying of the walls and mendyng in other places vij. s.
- Itm. payd for two lode of claye for the gyld hall, and for ye carting of the claye. xvj d.
- Itm. for hemepe for the splents, and for haye for ye claye. x d.
- Itm. payd to Tyd the mason, for eastyng and whytyng of the gyld hall walls ij s. iiij d.
- Itm. payd to Jones the carpenter, for laying in of a gronsell, at the South syde of the gyld hall, and mendyng of the windows and setting in of ye selle and pyl-lers of ye windows. iijs iiij d.
- Itm. for pyning of ye gronsell and mendyng of the wall, and making cleane of the hall. xij d.
- Itm. payd to Nycholas pollyngton, for ye gronsell and for the tymber for the pyllers of the windows of ye hall. iij s.

* It was written John Chylderston, the youngr, "John" and "the young" are erased, and

George inserted.

Itm. payd to the goodman queash for a planch for the said windows of the hall xij d.

Itm. payd to Robart Coslyn, for lyme and ston for ye walls of the gyld hall. v s.

Itm. payd for carryng of lyme, ston and send to the hall. xij d.

Itm. payd for three hundreth of thach for ye gyld hall. viij s.

Itm. payd to John pollvnton for ye laying of ye iij hundreth thach of the hall. v s.

Itm. payd to Jones the carpenter for making ye benche at the gyld hall at the hy table and for nayls for the same. vj d.

1560. ffor ij lode of Rye Strawe for the howse. iij s. iiij d.
ffor sprenge ll woode xvj d.
To John Pollynton for thaching of the said howse. viij s. vjd.
ffor a Sparve (?) and the laying of the same. iij d.
ffor nayles. ij d.

ffor mendyng the rooffe of the said howse. vj d.
1563. Itm. for wrytyng of a dede for ye towne house. ij s.
Received of wyllm louis, for ye hole yere ferme for ye towne house. xviij s.
Itm. payde to Sergate for wrytyng of ye fre dede of ye towne house, unto Thomas Denstye. ij s.

Bells.

1554. Item, payd to Thomas bunting, for kepyng of ye bells thre quarters at Chrystmas. ij s.
Itm. payd to John place for a bell rope. xv d.
Itm. payd for the two ashin pols for latches for the bells. iij d.

1555. Itm. payd to buntynge for his wages for the bells, at Eastern. viij d.
Itm. payd to buntynge for mendyng of the bawdryek. iij d.
Itm. payd to John lane for making of the great bell clapper. vjs. viij d.
Itm. payd to Longs for the bars and boults for to hang the clock bell, and for spetyng (?) and lead nayls for the plomer. xviij d.

Itm. payd to lamsdale for ryngyng of ye eyght a clock bell, from mychelmas to christmes. xxiij d.
1557. "Second bell," and "for the bell" mentioned, also great bell.

1557—8 Itm. for tymber and yernes, to mende the fframe of Baggott's bell. ij s. iij d.
Itm. to hyll, carpenter, ffor hanging of the sayd bell. iij s. iiij d.
Itm. to Thomas man for a boorde for the sayd bell. viij d.
Itm. to Ryngers at the byshopp's visitation. vj d.

Itm. a plumer for xij dayes wurke in mendyng the leade and coverryng of baggott's bell, his boord *and wages after x d. the day.*

x s.

Edifco.

1554. Itm. payd to Joons the carpenter, for his work in the steeple, for makyng of the lattes wyndowe and the iiij lyght closen, and the mendyng of ye weste window and plancheryng of ye belsoller and stoppyng of the well and mending of the sollar.

vij s.

Itm. payd for iij hundred of bord for to close the lettes windows, and the iiij lyghts and the west wyndow and the sollar in the steeple.

xij s.

1555. Itm. payd to wyllym darbe for nayle for the lattys windows, and the dore in the steeple.

iiij s.

Itm. payd to Tyd, the mason, for mendyng of the church wall next the end of the scole house.

ij s.

Miscellaneous.

1554 Itm. payde for a holy water stopp, at Bury

vs. iiij d.

Itm. payde for the makyng of the Church style at ye west gate.

xx d.

Itm. payde for the tymber for the style.

viiij d.

Itm. for nayles for the style and the gate

ij d.

Itm. payde to Syr thomas for his labor for mending of the clock.

xij d.

Itm. that we payde for our charge whan we wente to fornam that we were warned ther to be at ye Courte.

xv d.

Itm. payd to Sir thomas for keeping of the clock at our Lady day.

xx d.

Itm. payd for the cloth ye vayll and ye sorsin (?) of the same.

vjs. ijd.

Itm. payd for the staynyng of ye vayll to sextyn.

x s.

Itm. payd for the Lyne Ryngs ye hookes for ye vayll and for mendyng of the fyerpan.

xvj d.

Itm. payde for a peece of tymber for to hang ye Lyne for the vayll and for ye lace for ye Ryngs.

vj d.

Itm. payd to planr for a bar of iron and for boults and nayles for the olde clocke house.

iij s. iiij d.

Itm. payd to Sir thomas for his labour for mendyng of the clock whan he dwelt at Ely, and for half a quarter for his wages for keping of ye Clock and coming from Eley.

xx d.

Payd to Robart Planer for a . . . cloth and other thyngs that ye old Churchwardens had in ther tym.

iij s. iiij d.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

FAMILIES OF LEAKE, OF BROMLEY, ESSEX, AND SPENCER, OF GROTON? SUFFOLK.

The following funeral certificate of Henry Leake, of Southwark, and of Bromley, Essex, will introduce some queries relating to two East Anglian families, which I desire to put through the medium of the *East Anglian*.

"Mr. Henry Leake, of the Parish of Saint Saviour, in Southwarke, in the County of Surrey, Gentleman, departed this mortal life on the 15th of September, 1622, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church aforesaid, on the South side thereof, in the night time, by torchlight. He was the eldest son of Mr. Henry Leake, of St. Olave's, in Southwark, aforesaid, Gentleman, and of Alice his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Bromfield, of St. Saviour's aforesaid. He married Bridgett youngest daughter to Mr. Jo. Spenser, of Gratton (Groton), in the County of Suffolk, Gent. and Agnes his wife, daughter to Claydon, of Ashton, in the County of Cambridge, Gentleman, and had issue by her two sons and six daughters, all living at the time of his decease: viz. Henry Leake, son and heir, Edward Leake, second son, Bridgett Leake, eldest daughter, married to Tho. Cranley, of Oxenbourne, in Hampshire, Gentleman; Susan, fourth daughter, married to Philip Bowring, Citizen and Ironmonger, of London; Anne, second daughter, married to William Greene, of Lynne, Merchant; Prudence, third daughter; Martha Leake, fifth daughter; Frances Leake, sixth daughter, married to George Burgh, of London, Gentleman.

This certificate was taken the 18th of October, Ao Dmni 1622, by me Lisle Baxter, deputy to the Office of Arms for Surrey and Sussex, and is testified by the subscription of the hand of Henry Leake, sonne and heir to the aforesaid Henry Leake, deceased.

p^{me} HENRY LEAKE."

Arms. Or, a saltire floretté, and in chief a lion, Sable; impaling Ar, two gemelles between 3 spread Eagles sable.

In the pedigree this Henry Leake is descibed as of Bromley in Essex. Henry Leake, his eldest son, died in 1628-9 unmarried, having been drowned. He was buried at St. Saviour's. Can any of your readers give me any information about Edward, the second son?

I presume he may have had the Bromley estate, which probably came from the Spensers—his mother's family. Morant however does not mention the name of Leake, nor that of Spenser, as connected either with Great Bromley or Little Bromley, and I have no knowledge of the name of the property, nor whether it was at one or the other of those parishes.

There was another link between the Spensers and the Leakes, for the mother of Henry Leake, whose funeral certificate is given above, had for her third husband, the rich Sir John Spencer, by whom she was mother of Elizabeth, wife of William Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton. How was Jo. Spenser, of Groton, related to Sir John?

Richard Leake, Master Gunner of England, and father of Queen Anne's celebrated admiral, Sir John Leake, was born at Harwich, in 1629. His father was Richard Leake, of that place, who is supposed to have descended from the Leakes of Derbyshire, but is it not probable that he was of the family of that name in Southwark, and at Bromley, a few miles only from Harwich. Will any local Antiquary take the trouble to give me some information from the registers of Harwich, or Great or Little Bromley?

And one more Query. Did Captain Richard Leake, the only son of Sir John, whose marriage so much displeased his father that he left all his estates to his friend Captain Martin, R.N., leave any issue?

GEO. R. CORNER.

Sir John Holt.—Can you or any of your correspondents solve the following problem? I have before me extracts from the registers of burials in two parishes, one being St. Andrew, Holborn, and the other Redgrave, in Suffolk, both recording the burial of the Lord Chief Justice as having taken place in the respective churches. This is not the only difficulty; but, in addition, the date of the burial in Redgrave is March 20, 1709-10, while the date of the burial in St. Andrew, Holborn, is April 6th. These entries the reverend rectors of each of these parishes have, at my request, been kind enough to verify. All authorities agree that Sir John died on March 5, at his house in Bedford Row, and it might have been possible that his body was at first interred in St. Andrew, his parish church, *before* it was removed to his seat at Redgrave, where his monument is still to be seen; but it is incomprehensible to me how he should have been first buried at Redgrave on March 20th, and afterwards be again removed from the country and buried at St. Andrew on April 6th. I shall despair of a solution, if I do not find it in *Notes and Queries*. EDWARD FOSS.

Pightell—*Lopp*.—Will some one of your numerous readers be good enough to explain, or throw light upon the meaning of the following two words. 1st, *Pightell*—it occurs thus. "One Pightell, called osiers yard" "One Croft, called a pickle." This form is of course a corruption. I am told that *Pightell* is, or, at least, was common in Norfolk. 2nd, *Lopp*—The word is thus used.—"The several lopps of Oxelaeow and fresh fenn, to remove their sheep out of their lopp," to take his sheep out of their lopp (the same person is ordered at the next Court, to remove his sheep from the common); that he remove himself from the town and lopp. John Hope, of Waterbeach, alieneth two messuages lying within that lopp.—W. K. C.

[Forby's *Vocabulary of East Anglia* has "PITLE, PICLE, *s.* a small piece of enclosed ground, generally pronounced in the first, but not unfrequently in the second form, and so printed in G. A.; perhaps from Ital. *piccolo*."—EDIT. E. A.]

Coat of Arms.—Allow me to enquire for any particulars of the parties who bore the following arms, which are on an old seal that has long been in the possession of our family: Or, on a fesse dancettée Sable, between 10 billets Ermine, a sun in splendour between 2 crosses potent fitchée of the first for Parkyns of London, granted in 1589. Impaling per pale Argent and Sable, on a chevron between 3 martlets as many trefoils slipped all counter-changed for Hall, of Norwich. Crest of Parkyns, a bull passant Azure, winged Or, ducally gorged of the last. The seal is of steel and is apparently about the date of 1660 or thereabouts.—J. SIMPSON.

John Griffin Griffin, Esq., afterwards Sir John, and Lieut.-Col. of 1st Troop of Horse Guards, was Recorder of Saffron Walden—Seat at Audley End, Essex—was M.P. for Andover, in Hants. from 1749 to 1784, succeeded to the Barony by writ of Howard of Walden, in 1784. Any further particulars of this person—marriage and connexions; or correction of any mistakes in the above is requested.—S.S.

Outrage upon the townspeople of Bury.—In Doran's "Lives of the Princes of Wales" (p. 93), is printed the following letter from Edward of Caernarvon, the first heir apparent of the throne of England who bore that title :—

"*To the Abbot of Saint Edmund's.*—Edward &c., to his dearly beloved in God, the Abbot of St. Edmund's, health and good love. Whereas we have heard that some outrage has been committed by the people of your Abbey, upon the people of the town of St. Edmund's ; which offence your said people are putting upon our servant, Robert Sauvage ; we do pray you, that you will by no means allow that anything should be put upon our said servant, otherwise than is consistent with reason and truth, and that you will cause an inquisition to be held thereon, of good and lawful persons of the said city ; and that when the same shall have been so taken, you will send us a copy thereof under your seal, that so we may know the true state of the matter. Given at Kenytone this fourth day of October."

Where can I find any particulars of this outrage ?—BURIENSIS.

Bay and Say Makers.—In Hepworth Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon" (p. 386), is printed the order of the Privy Council, dated 20th February 1615, referring the "difference between the Dutch Congregation of the town of Colchester, and one William Goodwin and others of that town," which "will require a full and deliberate hearing for the better settling of the trade of Bay and Say making in that place," for hearing to Sir Francis Bacon, then Attorney General. Is the report of the Attorney General on this matter in existence ? and where can I find the most complete history of the trade ?—L.

Acton Church and Place, Suffolk.—Will some kind reader of the *East Anglian* communicate the exact reading of the brasses and other memorials formerly affixed to the floor of the church, at Acton, co. Suffolk ; also the hatchments and coat armour to the memory of the former owners of Acton Place and manor, in the parish of Acton. Any particulars relating to the memorials, or the persons themselves, will be esteemed a great favour, by JAMES COLEMAN, 22, High Street, London.

Bury School Plays.—Is there any collection of the Prologues and Epilogues to the plays formerly acted at Bury School ; or any record of the names of those who were actors in them ? When did the enacting of plays cease at this School ?—C. B.

Birds of Suffolk.—I shall be obliged by a reference to any printed book containing the most complete list of Birds that have been met with in Suffolk.—T. R. E.

ERRATA.

P. 151, line 44, for *signa* read *sigua*, and last line for *tollatur* read *tollatue* ; p. 152, line 28, for *years* read *yerres*, and line 30, for *whor* read *whoe* ; p. 163 under *Bung*, for *Whisbrow* and *Wibburg* read *Whitbrow* and *Wiburg* ; p. 164, under *Low*, strike out *Window*, and place under *Oe* ; at p. 165, under *Wood*, strike out *Conwell*, and place under *WELL*.